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DPRK, Zambia Stress Need for Third World Unity, President Kaunda in Pyongyang

A party and government delegation led by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, arrived in Pyongyang on April 5 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in honor of the party and government delegation of Zambia that evening.

The President, in his speech made at the banquet, said that the visit of the Zambian party and government delegation to the DPRK is an epoch-making event that occupies the most brilliant place in the history of friendship between Korea and Zambia, and stressed the need to safeguard the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and continue to wage dynamically the joint struggle for dissolution of military blocs, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the creation of nuclear free zones and peace zones in different parts of the world and the establishment of a new equitable international economic order.

The Zambian President stated that the DPRK provides an out-standing example of the importance of the will to fight in defence of national independence and that they are in Pyongyang to learn about Korea and the progress its people have made in the past few years.

(See Speeches on Page 2)

On April 6, talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Kenneth David Kaunda were held. At the talks views were exchanged on the question of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries and matters of mutual concern and a unanimity of views was reached.

President Kim Il Sung on April 6 had a talk with the party and government delegation of Zambia. (KCNA Radiophoto)

His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, was awarded an order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The awarding ceremony was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on April 8.

During its stay in the DPRK, the party and government delegation visited various places such as the National Economy Institute, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Kumsong Tractor Plant and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm.

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on scientific-technological cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zambia were signed in Pyongyang on April 9.

Upon successful conclusion of its itinerary, the party and the government delegation of Zambia left Pyongyang on April 9 by special plane.

Through a number of talks and contacts during the stay of the Zambian delegation, the two countries reached an agreement to further expand and develop their relations of friendship and cooperation.

The visit of the delegation promoted friendship and solidarity between Korea and Zambia forming a part of the world's independent forces, and thereby contributed greatly to strengthening the unity of the Third World countries and non-aligned nations as a whole.

Happy Birthday Mr. President

Today, the Korean communities in Japan join the people of the homeland in significantly celebrating the 68th birthday anniversary of President Kim Il Sung, their great leader.

April 15 is the birthday of President Kim Il Sung. The Korean people look back on a half century of his illustrious leadership and realize the extent of their happiness of having him as their sagacious leader.

The Koreans resident here know well that Mr President has led them to today's glory as nationals of a prospering socialist state and renew their heartfelt thanks for his guidance. Without hesitation they pray that Mr President will live long in good health.

Mr President has devoted all his life to the cause of freedom and nation-building for the Korean people. He has paved the untrodden path with success and glory, which has opened a new era for humanity.

The greatest of his achievements is the Juche thought, which came a new age of Juche for mankind. Juche provides the safest guide to success in nation-building in our times.

Juche stands for what the working people have long aspired after in struggles against exploitation and oppression as captains of history.

The development of the Juche system of thought was an history-making event which placed the revolutionary struggle and the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle on the right track of independence. Communism of Korea took an entirely new approach.

The Korean people found in Juche a scientific, revolutionary and effective theoretical and ideological weapon whereby to win victory. In its practical application, the Juche doctrine has proved totally paid off on Korean soil without any doubt. Interest in and adoption of Juche have become increasingly global.

It is irrelevant to talk of the Korean people's freedom and socialism without Juche.

With Juche and President Kim Il Sung's leadership made available, the Koreans were able to put an end to their history of national suffering and brought to successful conclusion in a short space of time both the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. They are now in a higher stage of socialist construction.

Juche is based on the philosophical view that man is the master of everything and decides all things. As such, it is a program for national liberation, class liberation and popular liberation, a most reliable guide.

Juche fulfils the long-held desires of the people to live independent of domination and subjugation and offers to them a right recipe for deciding their own destiny by themselves.

It is now a worldwide trend for proponents of independence to follow the Juche doctrine, a move which nobody can stop. President Kim Il Sung observed: "Many countries of the world now demand independence and take the road of independence. We, therefore, call the present time an age of independence."

Ogami Genichi, Secretary General of the Tokyo-based International Institute for Juche Studies told the 3rd meeting of the board of directors of the institute held in Geneva in March last: "Today, Juche is a valuable ideological and mental food for peoples and is their authoritative textbook on revolution and construction." Another speaker, Eduard Habner, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Swiss Progressive Organizations, stressed:

"Juche is used in the struggle of peoples for independence as a theoretical and practical weapon."

Juche calls for independence to be upheld in international relations as a necessary logic stemming from its philosophical basis.

Independence is the life of the given country and people. Our people have adhered to independence in compliance with the Juche thought and successfully preserved their national sovereign rights and independence, while guarding their revolution with credit.

The Korean people have mercilessly fought any manifestation of domination in international relations. They have opposed imperialist aggression and subjugation which jeopardise the independence of other peoples.

Today, 35 years after the liberation of Korea, its southern part remains under American control. With its armed units deployed there, the United States is engaged in colonialist forms of exploitation through its client regimes. South Korea is an appendage to the Asian strategy of Washington. This state of affairs is a clear infringement on the sovereignty of the Korean people, to be precise, the most scandalous defiance.

The notorious human rights records of the Pak Jung Hi regime are inseparable from the Asian strategy of the United States which needs south Korea as a military base. On October 26 last, the strong man was shot to death when the people rose in resistance. It was his worthy end as a puppet of Washington.

The aspirations of the south Korean people for democracy and liberty are no closer to fulfilment than before. Despite the death of Pak Jung Hi, his inheritance is being stubbornly guarded by supporters of *yusin* who turn deaf ears to them. As a result, the situation in south Korea is very much complicated and baffling.

Yet, one thing is certain. The campaign of the people will eventually end up with democracy and national sovereignty restored.

The "two-Korea" policy is doomed. Sometime in the eighties the reunification of Korea will come through the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Mr President has victoriously led the Korean people to survive all sorts of struggles with national and class enemies and safely protect the national sovereignty and independence of the DPRK. His leadership has produced all the epochal transformations there against tremendous odds.

The clear message from the past struggle is that Juche and leadership coming from the great leader will conduct the Korean people out of all the present difficulties to the negotiated reunification of the divided country.

Juche Idea Guiding Idea of Third World

Numerous letters from various parts of the world to President Kim Il Sung indicate today the people of the world, the Third World people are very eager to learn the Juche idea as their infallible guide and the marvelous achievements the Korean people have made under his leadership.

Those letters suggest the Third World people find in the Juche thought highly workable recipe for success and independence and in the DPRK a paragon whose emulation is realistic and applicable. The DPRK, like all other Third World countries, was once a colony and is now a highly industrialized socialist state of small size, a feat achieved without reliance on big countries and capitalist countries.

The Juche groups are active all over the world.

Follow excerpts from letters sent to President Kim Il Sung this year from the attendants of seminars organized by the Juche study groups:

Rural Question

"Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is of great significance not only in Korea but also in the development of the world revolutionary movement.

"The theses based on the experiences accumulated in the endeavours for consolidating the socialist rural economy in Korea carries an important theoretical significance and constitutes a particularly valuable guideline for the peoples of the Third World countries with a colonial, semi-feudal agriculture."

—a letter adopted at the seminar on his classic works "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and "On Our Country's Experiences in the Solution of the Rural Question" which was held by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association

Socialist System

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded by you the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung is an earthly paradise of people where the working masses are leading a truly dignified and happy life under the prospering socialist system."

—a letter adopted at a joint seminar on his classic work "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," which was held under the cousponsship of the Gambian Group for the Study of Kimilsungism and the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Southern African students in Gambia

Non-Aligned Movement

"You great Comrade President clarified in the work a scientific basis for solidarity and cooperation among the peoples who love peace and freedom. basing yourself on the great Juche idea which is a guideline in the building of socialist society."

—a letter adopted at a seminar on his classic work "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," which was held at the Committee for Study of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Palestine Popular Front for Liberation in Iraq

Socialist Pedagogy

"The rich and revolutionary experience gained by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle for implementing the principles of socialist pedagogy put forward by you respected Comrade President is a precious one which the revolutionary peoples of the world should learn from.

"It is a basic demand of the building of communist society to educate the members of the rising generation in the revolutionary ideas of the working class from their childhood."

—a letter sent by the Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Central Union of Palestinian Teachers in Iraq

Youth Problem

"It is a very important problem to enlist the youth in the liberation struggle as taught by the great leader.

"While studying your works, we are grasping experiences of work with the youth which you taught and are striving to apply them to practice.

"Your precious experiences constitute a guideline in our struggle against fascism in Latin American countries including Chile."

a letter from a seminar on his classic work "The Youth Must Take Over the Revolution and Carry It Forward" which was organized by the members of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of Chileans, the Comrades-In-Arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden

Flays Military Provocations

The South Korean army committed a military provocation by firing several sniping shots with an automatic weapon at personnel of the DPRK side who were performing their routine patrol duty in the Demilitarized Zone southeast of Osong Mountain in the central sector of the front at around 7:45 on the itarymorning of Apr. 7.

In this connection, Colonel Kim Ryon Gi, Assistant Secretary of the Pyongyang side denounced enemy's military provocations at the 462nd meeting of the secretaries of both sides to the Military Armistice Commission which was held at Panmunjom on April 11.

"The south Korean army on Apr. 7 committed a grave military provocation by firing several sniping shots with an M-16 automatic rifle at civil policemen of our side from the southern portion of the Demilitalized Zone southeast of Mt. Osong in the cnetral sector of the front. That day alone it committed rifle firing seven times." said Colonel Kim Ryon Gi.

According to his statement, from April 1 to 7, the south Korean army violated the Armistice Agreement and agreed points on more than 470 occasions, firing rifles from the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone and installing heavy weapons there.

"On the other hand, the enemy committed more than 30 cases of provocations and violations in the same period in the southern portion of the MAC headquarters area and in the joint security area," added the Assistant Secretary of the Pyongyang side.

The criminal acts of various forms the enemy side was perpetrating continuously against the DPRK these days, while hastening war preparations and persistently carrying on an anti-communist campaign against the DPRK, well showed how feverish the enemy got to render the situation strained in Korea.

Stressing that an unconditional and prompt end must be put to the military provocations of the enemy, source of tension, for dispelling the present tension created in the Demilitarised Zone, he strongly demanded the enemy side take a practical step for this.

S. Korean Students Demand Resignation of Yusin Faculty

The struggle of south Korean students for campus democracy is growing in scope.

Over 3,000 students of **Hanyang University** turned out in a demonstration on the morning of April 9 in protest against a collective assault made by the university side on their colleagues on an all-night sit-in strike with the mobilization of hoodlums. The enraged students bitterly denounced the criminal act of the university side shouting "President, Promptly Resign!" "Away with the Venal Professors!" They are threatening a more stubborn resistance in face of the violent action on the part of the university side.

Over 100 students of **International College** staged an all-night sit-in strike on April 8, which was followed by a demonstration demanding campus democracy next morning.

Hundreds of students of **Kyonghui University** including more than 70 students on a hunger sit-ip strike for an indefinite period sat up all night in the university building on April 8, too, demanding the resignation of the president and reinstatement of the dismissed professors.

The students of the university who entered the ninth day of their struggle, continued their demonstration and sit-in strike on April 9 when the president refused to resign.

Over 200 students of **Usok University** who had just joined in the struggle were reportedly staging an all-night sit-in strike till the morning of April 9, demanding the resignation of fist-brandishing professors.

The waves of the struggle for campus democracy are spreading to more local areas.

Students of **Labour Engineering College** in Anyang, Kyonggi Province, **Kyemyong University** and **Hangak Social Service College** in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, **Sangji College** in Wonju, Kangwon Province and **Pusan University** also waged sit-down strikes and demonstrations in demand of the creation of a free atmosphere on the campus, and so forth.

Over 800 students of **Sangji College** burned in effigy the chief director of the foundation and the rector on the campus, enraged at the college side's ignorance of their demands. Frightened by the fighting spirit of the students, the college side closed the door of the college from April 9 under the pretext of "no lecture."

Over 1,300 students of **Pusan University** on April 9 rose in a struggle and strongly demanded the resignation of the venal president and the reinstatement of six dismissed professors.

That day, about 500 students of the **Engineering College of Chosun University** in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, waged a sit-in strike to push through their 13-point resolution including demands for campus autonomy and ascertainment of the details of the use of the practice and experiment funds and improvement of the treatment of professor. The students of **Soochon Engineering College** and **Ryosu Fisheries College** rose in a struggle demanding the resignation of the venal professors.

KOREA FOCUS

Teheran VS. Washington

The Administration of President Carter is on the verge of repeating the same crime against Iran as once committed by the Eisenhower Government.

On April 7 President Carter severed diplomatic relations with Teheran and threatened to take next steps if American hostages were not freed. The next steps open include the use of military force, for example, a naval blockade. He urged Western allies and Japan to take concerted action. While failing to notify them in advance of the break off of diplomatic relations, the American leader insisted that they should follow suit. He warned that it was they that would suffer from a naval blockade.

U.S. Congressional sources revealed that a bill is under consideration to impose high duties on imports from those which refuse to join in sanctions against Iran. In short, the United States is blackmailing its allies.

Days have already gone never to return when big-power policy conduct could work, namely, a high-handed act of applying pressure on another country to change its policy. The last decade saw a complete loss of the prestige and authority of the United States as a world power. No longer is any country obedient to the United States.

On April 8 Teheran responded to American sanctions by declaring a state of emergency and pitting itself against the United States. Additional steps could result in losing all the American hostages.

American charges are that it is a breach of international law for student militants to take diplomats hostage, but the Americans keep mum about their crimes scores of times as grave as the hostage issue they perpetrated against Iran during their 26-year domination in flagrant violation of international law.

It was in August, 1953 that the American CIA had the Iranian military stage a coup to topple the Mossadegh Government and install Pahavi as new ruler friendly to the United States. Huge sums of money were poured to bribe the brashats and hound home the deposed king from exile.

Seven major Western oil companies have controlled the world oil market. Of them five American companies have been supported by Washington, politically, diplomatically and financially. The U.S. Government had allowed those companies to take hold oil interests in Iran, while Iran received extensive American assistance in terms of public peace and military building. Thus, the Shah of Iran became "a gendarme of the Persian Gulf."

While the Shah was in power, at least about 100,000 people were slaughtered. According to the December 23, 1979 Sunday Times, a British daily, Iran has prepared three documents as evidence for use when American embassy hostages are tried. The first one documents the atrocities committed by the secret police (SAVAK) of the Shah; the second deals with the closed-door politics of the dictator; and the third lists in detail the embezzlement by the deposed tyrant of state assets. The paper predicted that the documents contain accounts of secret associations between the dethroned Shah and foreign leaders, which would shock and stun the Western world.

While in power, the Shah donated millions of dollors to President Nixon for his campaign funds and dispensed vast amounts of money to foreign government officials. An initial investigation reported the Shah had smuggled out of Iran an estimated 6 billion dollars shortly before he was ousted from the throne.

The No. 1 criminal against the Iranian people has been defended by the United States in many ways since he fled abroad. He was allowed into the United States as the Carter Administration was persuaded by Kisinger, Secretary of State of the Nixon Government and Rockefeller, reportedly a secret financier for the present government; it constituted the most unpardonable insult to the Iranian people. Such American behavior produced the current hostage crisis.

Carter is excited, issuing threats. The nature of American policy is not comfortable for American allies. The effect of sanctions ordered by Carter is in doubt. Since November 4 last, the American-Iranian relations have been virtually suspended and bilateral trade remained nill. So, there is no space for new sanctions to be effective.

One reason for the unfavorable reception of the Carter Administration's tough policy is its linkage to the Presidential race. As a Republican Presidential hopeful Reagan's hard-line policy on Iran is paying off, Carter is trying to recoup his losses by abandoning his once tauted commitment to peace and morality in favor of a tough policy. Yet, he is not gaining support from diplomatic experts and the political circles.

It is the Choi Gyu Ha regime of south Korea that unquestioningly supports the policy conduct of Washington. The Pak Jung Hi regime and the KCIA closely cooperated the ACIA in criminal acts in Iran. The remnants of the Palhavi regime and the ACIA used the south Korean embassy in Teheran as a secret contact place for an operation to let former Palhavi government ministers escape from a prison in the capital. The secret police of Israel, too, participated in the operation.

Any hard-line policy of Washington will not be able to subdue the Iranian people resolved to retain their independence. President Bani Sadr stated in his February 15 address before the Isram Revolutionary Council:

"The place for our country's policy decision shall not be in either Washington or Moscow but shall be in our country and in the hands of our people." Ultimate victory belongs to the Iranian people.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at a banquet he arranged on April 5 in honour of the party and government delegation led by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Your Excellency President Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda,

Dear guests from Zambia,

Comrades and friends,

It gives us a great pleasure today to receive the party and government delegation led by Your Excellency Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, a prominent political figure of Africa and our intimate friend, here in Pyongyang full of spring scent of April.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own, I would like to warmly welcome Your Excellency Mr. President, friendly envoy of the Zambian people, and his entourage, at this meaningful place overflowing with the internal feeling of friendship between Korea and Zambia.

The visit of yours to our country is an epoch-making event that occupies the most brilliant place in the history of friendship between our two countries, which has developed with each passing day since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zambia in 1969.

Both Korea and Zambia are developing non-aligned nations.

Our two peoples have a common past in which they underwent bitter ordeals under imperialist colonial rule, and are now advancing shoulder to shoulder on the one and same front to create a new independent life.

Since they won the country's independence the Zambian people have dynamically paved the road to the building of a new society free from exploitation and oppression, upholding the policy of socialist development to build humanism set forth by their outstanding leader, Your Excellency President Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda.

The Zambian people had to wage their struggle to create a new life not along a royal road but under the adversity in which the Western imperialists and racists around their country incessantly perpetrated provocative attacks and subversive activities and sabotage. However, the Zambian people have successfully waged the struggle to achieve the self-support of the national economy on the principle of self-reliance and eradicate their poverty, legacy of colonial rule, and all the consequences arising from it.

The government and people of the Republic of Zambia have expressed firm solidarity with the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed nations displaying the great spirit of internationalism and have particularly rendered active moral and material support to the people in southern Africa in their struggle to abolish the barbarous racial system remaining there. Therefore, Zambia has now become a dignified independent, sovereign state in Africa and enjoys support and sympathy from many friends throughout the world.

All the shining achievements recorded in the Zambian people's history after the independence of Zambia are the result of the outstanding leadership of Your Excellency President Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda who embarked upon the road of struggle for the national liberation and for the country's independence in his early years and has devoted his all to the freedom and happiness of his people.

We are firmly convinced that the friendly Zambian people will make greater progress in their future struggle for the country's prosperity and development, rallied firmly around the United National Independence Party of Zambia, the only ruling party you lead.

Thanks to the determined struggle of the people of all African countries including Zambia, the day of the complete liberation of Africa is coming nearer and nearer.

The Zimbabwean people have become able to win national independence as a result of their prolonged arduous armed struggle. This is not only a great victory for them but also a common victory for the five front-line countries which actively supported their liberation struggle and the entire African people.

We warmly congratulate the Zimbabwe people's victory, considering that it marks another important turning point in the struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism on the African Continent once and for all.

The Korean people will continue to do all they can to give support and encouragement to the just struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa still suffering colonial oppression and racial discrimination so that they can also win freedom and liberation as soon as possible; and they will invariably and firmly stand by the entire African people in their struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

The present international situation is extremely tense and complicated in general.

The situation today demands the peoples of the third world countries and the non-aligned nations maintain their independence still more firmly, unite themselves close and oppose the imperialist activities for aggression, intervention, division and alienation in concerted action.

We deem it necessary for all the non-aligned countries to safeguard the solidarity of the non-aligned movement and continue and wage dynamically the joint struggle for the dissolution of military blocs, the withdrawal of foreign troops, the dismantling of foreign military bases, the creation of nuclear free zones and peace zones in different parts of the world and the establishment of a new equitable international economic order.

Korea and Zambia are keeping in step with each other in the field of foreign policy, too, because of their common opposition to imperialism, colonialism,, racism and all hues of dominationist forces.

As comrades-in-arms standing side by side with our people on the anti-imperialist common front, the government and people of the Republic of Zambia have invariably adhered to the principled position, recognizing only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate state of the Korean nation and with all sincerity have supported and encouraged our people in their struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We consider that this is most powerful support to our people in their just cause, and availing ourselves of this opportunity we would like to express our deep thanks to you.

At present, our people are bringing about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction with our party's historic 6th Congress ahead of them and are more dynamically expediting the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification under the circumstances in which the struggle for democratization against fascism is gaining momentum in south Korea with each passing day.

The government of our Republic and the Korean people will continue to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the people of the non-aligned countries and the third world nations, holding aloft the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment and the banner of peace and will strongly support and encourage the liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all the oppressed people of the world for their freedom and independence.

Today the world situation is complicated but history is advancing in its orbit. The day will definitely come when the world's people's common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism will triumph and our people's long-cherished desire for national reunification be materialized.

Your Excellency Mr. President,

Although it is my first meeting with you, our deep friendship has already been formed long time ago through various channels.

I am sure that this meeting will mark a fresh milestone in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries by further deepening our mutual understanding and trust and consolidating our common views and position with regard to the changing world.

I hope your visit to our country will bear good fruit to meet the aspirations of our two peoples and to help strengthen the unity of the peoples of non-aligned countries and the third world countries; and may I propose a toast:

To the brotherly friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Zambian peoples,

To the prosperity and progress of the Republic of Zambia,

To the unity of the world's people advocating independence,

To the good health of esteemed Your Excellency President Mr. Kenneth David Kaunda,

To the health of all guests from Zambia, and

To the health of comrades and friends present here. (KCNA)

Speech of President KAUNDA

At Banquet

His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia also made a speech at the banquet.

The Zambian President said:

First of all permit me to thank you, Mr. President, for the invitation extended to me to visit your great country and to meet with your dear people. I thank you for the kind words you have said about me and my country. We are deeply indebted to you and your countrymen for the touching reception and hospitality accorded to us on the soil of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The wonderful reception by the thousands of smiling Koreans is a concrete expression of the friendship between our two people.

This is my first visit to your great country. I have longed to see this country and its leadership whose fame is well known in the world. I am delighted that after many years of postponing our trip I am finally here. My burning desire to fulfil my promise to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has in the past been frustrated at every turn, by the serious security situation resulting from the wars of liberation in southern Africa. I, therefore, could not visit you earlier.

Although we are meeting for the first time, Your Excellency and I know each other very well. We have had many contacts through correspondence and a number of high level political and diplomatic delegations from both countries. We have exchanged ideas at many levels. Many of my compatriots who have visited your country in the past have returned to Zambia with very happy memories and warm feelings of real friendship, which our two countries enjoy. It is my pleasure to convey to Your Excellency, the party, government and the people of Korea fraternal greetings from your friends and supporters in Zambia.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Zambia have supported each other for a long time in various international forums on matters affecting the two countries. There has developed a closer identity of views over many world issues—issues of peace, security and the welfare of mankind.

I, therefore, wish to take this opportunity to salute the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and her people under the great and wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung for the unswerving and loyal friendship as well as support given to the Zambian people throughout the most difficult phase in the history of our country. During the most critical phase of the wars of liberation in southern Africa—liberation wars in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and currently in Namibia, Zambia faced tremendous hardships. Zambians were victims of wanton acts of aggression from minority and racist regimes supported by imperialist forces. In these times of real hardship when we needed sympathy, support and inspiration, we could count on progressive countries like yours for moral and diplomatic strength. Angola and Mozambique are happily independent and have become invaluable allies in the continuing struggle for national liberation and independence in southern Africa.

In two weeks time, Zimbabwe will be independent following the landslide and epoch-making victory of the nationalist and patriotic forces under the leadership of the ZANU-PF. This glorious victory by the patriotic forces has given Zambia added security—thanks to the invaluable support of the international community including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Now only Namibia remains in the continuing struggle for self-determination around Zambia's borders. We shall continue to need the support of Your Excellency, your government and people. Namibia must be free and will be free.

Let me take this opportunity of paying tribute to you personally, Mr. President and all your great people for your encouraging support which has always been a source of great inspiration.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea provides an outstanding example of the importance of the will to fight in defence of national independence. We are, therefore, here to learn about your country and the progress you have made in the past few years. We have followed with keen interest your determined struggle for national independence, national reconstruction and defence of your country and for the promotion of the interests of your people. Your country has stood firm in the face of powerful international forces and pressures. Faint hearts would have long ago given up the battle for national unity. But the people of this country remain undaunted by external threats to your national security. You remain firm in your resolve to defend the dignity and independence of the Korean people. We admire your courage. We admire your great nation.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm to the Korean people Zambia's unflinching support for the reunification of Korea by peaceful means. We stand fully behind the legitimate demand of the Korean people for "one Korea, one nation." You can count on Zambia for moral and diplomatic support in your struggle for national unity.

We also admire your dynamic policies at home. You have made historic strides in building your national economy and advancing the culture of the Korean people. We congratulate you upon your success. My delegation and I look forward to seeing some aspects of the development of your country which we have read so much about. It is my sincere belief and hope that our visit will greatly strengthen the already warm relations between our two countries and peoples.

Once again, let me thank you and all the people of this great country for such a memorable and touching reception and hospitality. We value your friendship and it is our wish to widen the scope of our cooperation.

In conclusion he proposed a toast to the esteemed and great leader of the Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, to the warm and friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, to the victory of the patriotic forces among the oppressed peoples of the world and to peace and justice. (KCNA)

DPRK's Stance on Non-alignment Movement & "Eurocommunism"

On Non-alignment Movement

"The non-alignment movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era," President Kim Il Sung stated in his contribution to the Argentine magazine *"Guidebook to the Third World"* published by the Technical Press Publishing House on December 16 in 1975.

Many countries of the world demand independence and an ever-increasing number of peoples are turning out in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. The non-alignment movement mirrors this trend and embodies the lofty ideas of anti-imperialism and independence.

The non-alignment movement, one of the two dominant forces (the other socialist countries), is a powerful group of states opposed to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism.

With the appearance of the non-alignment movement as an independent political force, the international balance of forces has changed fundamentally in favor of the revolutionary forces of the world. The reactionary forces of imperialism have been greatly weakened.

The non-alignment movement is responsible for great changes currently taking place in the world. It is precipitating the ruin of imperialism and strengthening the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed people.

As one of the non-aligned countries, the DPRK has strongly supported and actively joined in the struggles of the non-alignment movement hand in hand with all other member states, in resolute struggles against imperialism, old and new-colonialism and dominationism.

As other non-aligned countries, Korea once occupied by foreign forces was liberated by the independent struggle of its people. However, the half of its territory is still controlled by a foreign imperialist power. Thus the liberated DPRK always turns its spearhead of attack to imperialism and struggles to attain peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

In order to fight stoutly as against imperialism and other forms of dominationism, President Kim Il Sung set out tasks of the non-alignment movement as follows:

1) TO FORM A BROAD UNITED FRONT OF NEW-EMERGING COUNTRIES

—To counter the dominationists' manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity, transcending the difference in the social system, political view and religious belief.

President Kim Il Sung defines dominationism as "a counter-revolutionary trend" of which nature is to override the independence of other countries and people, and which is practised by big, comparatively small, capitalist and other countries.

—Not to be fussy about which countries are progressive and which is not, but endeavour to find common denominators and unite with each other

—To be guided by the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes that arise between individual countries

2)TO MAINTAIN INDEPENDENCE

—To respect each other's independence

—To categorically reject all sorts of foreign interference and keep from following other countries blindly or acting as their henchmen

—To refrain from picking holes or meddling in the other countries' behaviours

3) TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY WHICH GUARANTEES A NATION SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

The old international economic order set by imperialists should be changed to a new one to meet the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

4) TO CHECK AND FRUSTRATE IMPERIALISM'S MOVES FOR AGGRESSION AND WAR

To mercilessly expose the crafty manoeuvres of imperialism for aggression and war, and administer blows to the imperialists in all places

As a result of the DPRK's sincere efforts and its correct policies for non-alignment movement, its role in the movement has become more important and its relationships with non-aligned countries has been closer.

In 1975, the DPRK was admitted with unanimous approval to the non-alignment movement as the sole legitimate government representing the entire Korean people at its foreign ministers conference held in Lima, capital of Peru.

Active visits by various kinds of delegations of those non-aligned countries and new-emerging countries prove development of DPRK's foreign diplomacy.

In this year alone, from January to April, many government and party delegations of the Third World, non-aligned and new-emerging countries visited the DPRK.

In January, it received Egyptian Vice-President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, the government delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Eulogio Oyo Riquesa, Member of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and Supreme Military Governor of Bioco Province; in February, the Italian Communist Party delegation; in March, the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Khieu Samphan, President of Presidium of the State and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a government trade delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Youssef Salah Eldin Abadi, Vice-Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade; in March, a government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Manuel Torres, Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of Cuba, a Rwandan government delegation headed by Francois Ngarukiyintwali, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda; and in April a government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by His Excellency Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, a party and government delegation led by His Excellency Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Not only government and party delegations but also economic, cultural, sports, art and other delegations visited the DPRK.

The DPRK also sent its party and government delegations to various Third World countries early this year.

DPRK's party and government delegations visited Iraq, Zaire and Iran in January and in February, Poland and Algeria. From March to today, DPRK party and government delegations flew to Tunisia and Zimbabwe. Several agreements concluded during their stay in those countries and relationships between the DPRK and the countries where delegations of the DPRK visited were more strengthened.

On "Eurocommunism"

In recent years, communist parties of many. European countries have been putting stress on independence in the communist movement, and this is called "Eurocommunism (European-type communism)." Although the DPRK thinks that there is no special type of communism such as a European-type communism or an Asian-type communism, it considers that it is quite right for the communist parties concerned to accentuating independence in the communist movement.

To keep independence means to reach a solution to problems in accordance with the specific realities of one's own country, resolutely rejecting the dogmatic stand of clinging to the existing stagnant theories while modelling after others' experience. If the communist party of each country loses independence it will get bogged down in the quagmire of flunkeyism and come to blindly submit to great powers.

It is the internationalist duty for all communists to solve the problems of their own country and their own nation, before anything else, as the development of the revolution in each country is closely related to and contributes to the development of the world revolution.

As the situation and conditions of the communist movements of the countries are different from each other, the experiences gained in the communist movement of one country cannot be mechanically applied to other countries.

The communists of each country are seasoned and tempered enough through their own practice of revolutionary struggle to solve their nation's problems on their own. Therefore, it is unnecessary for them to mechanically follow the experience of other countries in the revolution and the building of socialism.

The DPRK considers it is good for the communists of European countries to strive to form a united front with broad sections of the people in conformity with the actual conditions of their countries and maintain independence.

The DPRK consistently maintains independence in the field of foreign affairs and keeps the principle of consolidating internationalist cohesion and cooperation. The country is also developing friendly and cooperative relations—political, economic and culturai—with any foreign country, small or big, which is taking a friendly attitude toward the DPRK, based upon the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

The DPRK has given warm support to the working-class and workers of the capitalist countries in their revolutionary struggle, and it also develops the relations in accordance with five principles with capitalist countries that are trying to have friendly relations with Korea and taking unprejudiced and equal policy toward the north and the south.

RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE

The chief of Foreign Policy Services of "l'Humanite" (organ of the Communist Party of France) wrote an article entitled "Sufferings of the Land of Morning Calm" in **the June 28th (1977)** issue of "l'Humanite." He visited the DPRK **in May 1977.**

A WPK (Workers' Party of Korea) delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, Director of the International Department of the WPK visited France **in April, 1978.** During its visit, the WPK delegation called the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France (CPF) and met and conversed with Fajon, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPF. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) delegation headed by Chong Ha Chon visited France **in September 1978** to attend the festival of "l'Humanite" (organ of the CPF).

A WPK delegation headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, visited France to attend the 23rd Congress of the CPF **in May 1979.** Georges Marchais, Secretary General of the CPF, met the party delegation **on May 10** during the Congress. He courteously inquired after the health of President Kim Il Sung and wished him good health and a long life and success in his work.

RELATIONS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF SPAIN

Delegations of the Communist Party of Spain (CPS) led by its General Secretary Santiago Carrillo visited the DPRK **in October 1969, November 1972 and October 1975.**

In October 1977, a WPK delegation visited Spain. During its stay, the delegation visited the General Secretary of the CPS **on October 19.**

A WPK delegation headed by Kim Yong Nam, Director of the International Department of the WPK, visited Spain **in April 1978.** During its visit, the WPK delegation called on Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the CPS **on April 20.** The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The WPK delegation attended the Ninth Congress of the CPS.

A CPS delegation headed by Santiago Carrillo, CPS General Secretary, visited the DPRK **in September 1978** to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. President Kim Il Sung received **on September 9** the delegation.

A WPK delegation headed by Kim Hwan, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, visited Spain **in May 1979.** He said the CPS would make all its efforts for the reunification of Korea.

RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

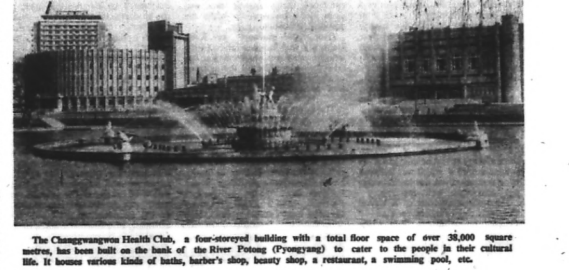
A delegation of the Italian Communist Party (ICP) headed by Pietro Ingrao, Member of the Directorate of the Central Committee of the ICP, visited the DPRK **from February 18 to 23, 1980.** During its stay in Korea, President Kim Il Sung received and had a conversation with the delegation in an amicable atmosphere.

The ICP delegation conveyed the fraternal greetings and wishes of Enrico Berlinguer, General Secretary of the ICP, to President Kim Il Sung. Talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship between the WPK delegation and the ICP delegation.

The two delegations paid attention to the aggravation of the international situation in which the manoeuvres of the imperialists and turns toward the cold war are intensified, the perilous tendencies toward the action of strength manifest themselves and the tension and the danger to peace are becoming more acute.

To counter the aggravation of the international situation, the two sides stressed the need to safeguard peace, smash the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, check their arms race and nuclear armament and have the disputes settled by means of negotiations between the parties concerned.

Newly Built Health Club



The Changgwangwon Health Club, a four-storeyed building with a total floor space of over 38,000 square metres, has been built on the bank of the River Potong (Pyongyang) to cater to the people in their cultural life. It houses various kinds of baths, barber's shop, beauty shop, a restaurant, a swimming pool, etc.

April 19 Uprising Reassessed

"Let's go to see S yngman Rhee! He shall hear our demand!" Students stormed the presidential mansion." (April 19, 1960)

The April 19 Popular Uprising was a significant event which marked a new turning point in the development of the south Korean people's movement. Its cause was not such an accidental incident as a March 15 corrupt election incident or a death of high school student named Kim Ju Ryol. It came as a result of the explosion of the long-suppressed public enmity and resentment at the twelve-year-long dictatorial policy of the Shyngman Rhee regime.

The massive anti-Syngman Rhee demonstration started when thousands of students and citizens in the port city of Masan rose on March 15, 1960 against the fraudulent elections and marched through the streets and clashed with the police authorities. And another more violent wave swept Masan as the body of Kim Ju Ryul shot to death by police was found floating in the sea off Pusan Port.

The demonstrations were also launched in other big cities, threatening to engulf the country. On April 19, students from almost all the universities, colleges and high schools in Seoul hit the streets, showting "A Dictator Must be Expelled," and "Syngman Rhee Resigned." Then on the evening of April 25, some 400 university and college professors marched through Seoul streets in support of the students.

Syngman Rhee on April 27 announced that he would step down from power and carry out a partial reshuffle of the cabinet. Thus the historic April 19 Popular Uprising involved over 960,000 students from 39 universities, 262 senior and junior high schools, and 2 elementary schools.

The April 19 Popular Uprising was the inevitable outcome of social unrest caused by the political and economical misrule of the Shyngman Rhee regime.

Political Crisis

Concerning the overall situation at that time, the April 19, 1961 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo, in its editorial headlined "Ah, Ah, Sad April 19", writes: "Apparently, the Constitution was rewritten and the ruler replaced, but long ago, the revolution has gone bankrupt, a revolution our nation awaited. Favoritism is a widespread practice within the government; graft and corruption are rampant. The economy is in a mess, with the jobless rate rising, the number of foodless farming households is steadily increasing. The prices are skyrocketing. A contributing factor in the chronic social disorder is primarily the failure of the government to take prompt remedial measures. Blaming the press for the things, the Government intends to revise the national security law and legislate against demonstrations."

Since he came into office of presidency, Shyngman Rhee reduced the functions of the National Assembly and schemed to maintain a long-term one-man-dictatorial system. He also has suppressed political foes by mobilizing political gangs on his payroll and conducted fraudulent elections to remain in power.

Corruption was the most extreme among officials in the ruling Liberal Party's administration and economic circles. According to statistics published just after the October 16 military coup by the Pak regime, at that time, the officials squandered 3.4 billion won as the expences for pleasure making with their closest business men. (The "Independent Assessment of the April Revolution" published by the Hanolmungo Co., April 15, 1971)

Economic Crisis

The economic crisis was getting out of control as the country could not perform simple reproduction without economic aid from the United States. Especially, in the sphere of secondary industry, the total amount of south Korea's net production and economic aid from the United States in per annum showed a ratio of one to one. The figures meant that the economy guaranteed its reproduction only by means of the same amount of U.S. economic aid with net production, and most of industrial products came from the U.S.

Industrial production was reduced to only half pre-liberation levels and grain output was decreased 40 percent. In 1959, over 6,600,000 unemployed workers were produced while in 1949 the number of unemployed workers was 895,000.

Workers were lowest-paid among all developing countries, virtually at starvation levels.

The May 23, 1961 issue of the daily Hanguk Ilbo called a special attention to the imminent total collapse of the domestic industry resulting from the decrease and stagnation in production. The paper listed the four reasons: (1) the sagging demand for products due to the general recession; (2) curtailment or suspension of operations necessitated by the cost increases; and (3) power shortage and lack of funds.

Strong Desire for Reunification

The April 19 Popular Uprising and the subsequent events had a clear demand for reunification. Of course, the April Uprising was the first great victory won by the south Korean people in their anti-feudalistic, anti-foreign national salvation struggle. But from the beginning of Masan demonstration on March 15, the strong public demand for reunification was heard everywhere.

The Second April 19 Declaration published on April 19, 1961 writes: "In order to reform the historical realities of our country in a progressive way, the only way left to us is to undertake and complete the national revolution based on opposition to feudalism, to foreign pressure and comprador capital. This democratic national liberation revolution must end in the reunification of our divided homeland. To this end, we, youth, must close our ranks and make a stride."

To reunify the divided Korean Peninsula has been a supreme task for all the Koreans but it is most urgent for the south Koreans because the reunification is predicted on the restoration of freedom and democracy. So, the southerners eagerly want a reunified fatherland and vigourously defy the dictatorial regimes such as Shyngman Rhee's and Pak Jung Hi's opposed to the reintegration of the country.

The situation at that time posed very critical problems: the political crisis of the pro-American regime; the disintegration of the economy; and the unparalelled upsurge for reunification. This situation before the 1961 military coup bore a remarkable resemblence to that before and since the October 26 incident of assassination of the strong man Pak Jung Hi. The 1960 crisis led to the April 19 Popular Uprising and the counterattack May 16 military coup which was wirepulled by the United States, whereas the 1979 crisis, as demonstrated in the Pusan-Masan affair and in the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, forces south Korea to choose between *yusin* and democracy.

Replay of Past

South Korea is now caught in serious political unrest.

As just after the April 19 Popular Uprising, on the pretext of maintaining "national security," the whole of south Korea excepting Chae Ju Island is still under martial law. In effect are other evil laws such as "national security law", "public security law" and "anti-communist law."

A large number of dissidents are still in jail on charges of violations of these anachronistic fascist laws and citizens are still deprived of their fundamental rights of freedom of speech, assembly and association.

After the death of the tyrant, the discussion of the constitutional revision is under way nation-wide and one of his close associates Choe Gyu Ha became a new president. But, Pak's *yusin* followers adhere to their plan to maintain the *yusin* system. They argue for a "government-led" or "National Assembly-led" constitutional amendment.

Meanwhile, widening division in the ruling Democratic Republican Party is one of factors in political uncertainty.

Since the end of last year, DRP's younger members have been launching an intra-party rectification campaign to purge the party of its most overtly corrupt elements. The friction in the ruling party reached the climax when former KCIA chief Li Hu Rak just returned from a few months stay in the United States, accused the Pak protégé and ruling party executive Kim Jong Pil of being just as corrupt as they were, and charged that Kim rose illegally to the party leadership. The April 7 issue of Newsweek, in its article headlined "Korea's Wins of Change," said: "Lee's aggressive tactics prompted some DRP members to threaten to 'burn his house'."

The economic crisis is getting out of control, and the situation precipitates the present economic crisis.

With the bankrupt high growth policy, inflation is serious. The daily Dong-A Ilbo, in its March 27 issue, said: "Even in March the wholesale prices continued to rise and increased by 22.4% as of March 15 over the end of last year, revealing the long-term effects of the January 12 devaluation of the local currency." In January the Choe Gyu Ha regime hiked oil prices 59.7%—the second increase on that scale in less than a year. The cost of staple goods, heat and electricity are rising rapidly. According to the February 25 issue of Nesweek, south Korea's traditionally low unemployment rate is also beginning to increased and massive layoffs could be in store. It was learned from the Office of Labor on March 26 that of graduates from 14 public vocational training schools, 95.4% got jobs as skilled workers in 1978 and the figure fellto 64.7% in '79, of a total of 6,318 graduates, a mere 4,088 got employment.

In the recent months, a number of large firms have been forced into bancruptcy, plant closings are becoming commonplace and small cottage industries and subcontractors are sinking, deeper into debt.

Look at Democratic Struggle 1960-1980

The south Korean people now realize through their precious experience in the April 19 Popular Uprising and the following anti-"government" struggles that only by expelling foreign forces fromsouth Korea and sweeping away such a dictatorial junta, can they achieve real freedom, liberation and national reunification.

Brief History Since May 19 Mil. Coup

Even since Pak Jung Hi usurped power on May 16, 1961, the people of broad strata put up vigorous struggles: The June 3 1964 struggle against "ROK-Japan talks"; August 1965 struggle for the abrogation of the "ROK-Japan agreements"; struggle against the June 8 1967 unfair elections; and the struggle against the constitutional amendment for a long-term office for Pak Jung Hi.

Pak Jung Hi cooked up many evil laws and arrested and jailed people and murdered them collectively. The people's ardent aspirations for national reunification was repressed by the use of force, a desire so strongly expressed by those who took part in the April 19 Popular Uprising. The dialogue between the north and the south was ruptured and the "two Koreas" line adoped.

That is why the people have persistently waged massive struggles against fascism, the regime and outside forces.

The yoth and students formed the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" in 1973 and conducted a dynamic anti-dictatorial, democratization struggle under the militant slogans "Down with Pak Jung Hi," "Repeal the revitalized constitution ruinous to the Nation!" and "Pak regime must assume responsibility for the split of the nation and resign!"

This struggle involved workers as the main force of the anti-"government" struggle. In September 1974 more than 75,000 workers of the Ulsan Shipyard rose in a mass struggle simultaneously under the slogan "Ensure the freedom of forming the trade unions!" "End the intelligence-backed tyrannical policy!"

After 1975, the struggles developed gradually from the spontaneous actions into organized forms, from limited sections of people to a mass participation by all segments of people.

Apparent was purposefulness as the struggle assumed a stubborn and protracted nature.

Grand Alliance

The formation of the National Union for Democracy and National Unification on March 1, 1979, as the umbrella body of 13 dissident organizations, signaled the imminence of a grand dissident alliance.

Such alliance became a reality when the No. 1 Opposition New Democratic Party, to join the national union in helping young female workers of Y.H. Trading Company who were allowed to sit in the NDP headquarters.

The Y.H. affair sealed the marriage of political parties on one hand and non-party dissident forces including the labour movement on the other, which became the back ground of the Pusan-Masan revolt. According to the January issue of Japanese politico-theoretical magazine Sekai, nearly 200,000 citizens, students and workers were involved in the Pusan-Masan rebellion.

The October 26 assassination incident reinforced the mass struggle against the dictatorial yusin system.

On November 24 about 1,000 dissidents staged an anti-"government" meeting against an indirect presidential election. The rally was chaired by Quaker Ham Sok Hon, co-chairman of the National Union for Democracy and National Unification, (NUDNU) and attended by most important dissident figures. At the meeting the "Statement for Formation of a Democratic Coalition Cabinet" was issued.

The statement resolutely denounced Washington and demanded that the U.S. must stop placing obstacles in the way of the democratization of south Korea—any act viewed as U.S. support for the *yusin* followers. A national democratic cabinet's task was defined as ensuring all the fundamental human rights, freedom of the press, assembly, demonstration and the rights of the workers and peasants.

A chain reaction followed. About 3,000 students and citizens in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, responded with a large-scale anti-government meeting, protesting against presidential election by the NCU. Describing the clashes between the participants and the police, the Nov. 30 issue of the Japanese daily "Sankei Shimbun" said: "The clash with the armed police squad was a fierce one, reminiscent of the April 19 Popular Uprising."

The 1980's began with the broader-based multirateral struggles against the *yusin* followers and demands for democracy and territorial reintegration. The struggles became more active since Pyongyang on January 11 proposed to resume deadlocked north-south talks through working-level contacts and have a Premiers' meeting.

On January 30, a working alliance of major political leaders was established. A meeting was held in Seoul of former president Yun Bo Son, NDP President Kim Yong Sam, Ryang Il Dong, President of No. 2 Opposition Democratic Unification Party, and former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung. They agreed to denounce a constitutional revision being promoted by the "government" and called for the abolition of martial law.

This political union was expanded. Over 1,200 students of Seoul National University on February 12 held the first general meeting of Seoul National University students and demanded democratic campus. The student demands included guarantee of the freedom of students' political activities, prohibition of government inspection of universities, and guarantee of freedom of students meeting and association.

This prospect scared the Choe Gyu Ha caretaker government, which announced on February 29 a special amnesty to restore the civil rights of 684 persons including Kim Dae Jung. The intention was obviously to split the dissident forces.

However, the struggles remain unabated: The NUDNU on March 18 made public a statement denouncing premier Sin Hyon Hwak's controversial statements justifying the *yusin* politics; Reporters of daily Dong-A Ilbo published a statement demanding the authorities immediately lift the press censorship imposed under the martial law. Then came massive upsurge of students' struggles.

All the facts convincingly prove that the April 19 spirit is alive in the minds of the peple and that the masses of people are firmly determined to sweep away the oppressors and win genuine freedom and democracy.

Portrayal of Pak Jung Hi Painted by Ex-KCIA Director

Here is a brief portrayal of Pak Jung Hi as painted by his slayer Kim Jae Gyu, the then KCIA director in his statement of grounds of his final appeal.

The statement of grounds of the final appeal is a lengthy document 60,000 words in length. He listed nine reasons for his appeal: (1) violation of the principle of evidence, (2) no basis for a crime, (3) insufficient investigation, (4) the right of registance, (5) emergency shelter, (6) investigation without a lawyer present, (7) violation of the provision on court hearings, (8) infringement on the right to a separate court trial, (9) the unjustified sentence.

The trial of the former KCIA director began on December 4. The first-instance court of the ordinary military tribunal on December 20 and the second-instance court of the higher military tribunal on January 29,1980 handed dowm a death sentence to the former intelligence chief.

Then he appealed the decision to the Supreme Court where he submitted the statement of grounds for his final appeal on February 28.

The folloing portrayal of the assassinated dictator Pak Jung Hi reaffirms the strong man as a ruthless enemy of the people, democracy and liberty as a poor executive without any leadership qualifications and as a hardened satyr....Ed.

Pak Jung Hi said, "My order shall be 'Fire,' if mass demonstrations take place. At the time of the April 19 uprising, both Choi In Gyu and Kwak Yong Ju issued their troops an order to shoot the demonstrators, for which they were condemned to death. I will not be sentenced to capital punishment for my Presidential order to fire." He was replying when I reminded him of a strong possibility of the Pusan-Masan affair spreading to five major cities of the country.

OUTCOME OF MAY 16 COUP AND OCTOBER YUSIN

Pak, though he was an active-duty officer, went out of his way to mastermind the revolution (the May 16, 1961 coup) and intervened illegally into politics, with the result that the dearly-bought democratic political fabics were torn apart and constitutional government suspended.

The *yusin* regime was built on the ruins of constitutional government. It bordered on anti-democratic and feudal monarchy far removed from liberal democracy. The balance sheet of the *yusin* regime is like this at best: putting back scores of years the ideal of liberal democracy which our people aspire after. Liberal democracy was raped and murdered in our country.

His military career made Park incapable of retreating under whatsoever circumstances. After the October, 1972 *yusin* reforms, his desire for power came before his patriotic considerations. Moreover, his power preoccupation outweighted the national security issues.

During his rule, major scandal broke, bringing irretrievable disgrace onto our people and our state, such a the Kim Dae Jung abduction incident and the Park Tongsun case. He adopted a low posture to the countries concerned and sent missions to express apologies, when those scandals aroused public outcries. But no explanation was made by him to the people, the masters of the country.

Such view of the people casted serious doubts on his qualities as a leader of a democracy to serve the people as its masters. His demerit was the lack of honesty and the reversed values, which shattered his credibility and trust in him.

When he was running for the third term as President, he promised to seek it again, but his promise was broken by the promulgation of the *yusin* regime. He also broke his earlier pledge to restore democratic order when per capita income reached $1,000. It was never fulfilled even after he announced per capita income topped that mark.

His argument for the institution of the *yusin* regime as essential for reunification was a trick to remove the excuse for opposing *yusin*. The statement on *yusin's* value to national security was the distortion of the security of his regime as national security.

He avowed the readiness to offer food assistance to the northerners and declared that there were rice surpluses thanks to increased grain production. Yet, he allowed imports of several million straw bags of rice from the United States and Japan as emergency food stockpile, without making any explanation.

SEX MANIA: AFFAIRS WITH ACTRESSES, FASHION MODELS, ARMY NURSES

I made detailed accounts of President Park's sex life involving actresses, fashion models, and army nurses, but the court forbade those testimonies to be released to the public on the grounds that they had nothing to do with my trial. I also at first thought that I could not kill the President twice until the hearing of the intermediate appeal was over. I made full disclosures as I believed that his depraved life style should be brought to life to describe a right history of our country in future because he was a public figure as chief executive.

The KCIA restaurant at Kungitong, Seoul, was one of the five secret Presidential retreats for orgies with women. President Park was nicknamed "uncle" by women when they had sex at those smoke-heated traditional rooms.

Those retreats were guarded with total veil of secrecy. Officials informed of the places were I, Cha Chi Chol, chief Presidential bodyguard, and Pak Son Ho, chief of protocol of the KCIA. The deputy director of the Presidenttial protective force was no aware of the secret retreats.

He had travelled to those pleasure spots ten times a month. The women offered were over 200, including TV actresses, fashion models and army hospital nurses. More than two underwent abortions.

The KCIA protocol director was in charge of finding women for Presidential orgies. Two women flanked the President on the evening of the fateful day.

A gettogether of tow women and three or four men is called a big event. Love making with a woman picked from them is called a small event. "A big event" and "a small event" are official terms among them. Two big events were held and eight small events held every month. This practice continued for over a dozen years.

The controversial Chong In Suk scandal was part of that practice. (the incident was notorious as a south Korean version of the British Keeler scandal. Her son reportedly now somewhere in Japan is strongly suspected to be a Presidential offspring.)

PROFLIGATE CHILDREN DEFENDED

I must cite the outrages by children of President Park as one of important but indirect reasons for my decision to kill the chief executive.

Pak Kun Hye, daughter of the President, was honorary president of the Salvation Femile Service Corps. This organization definitely perpetrated many irregularities but charges against it were forcibly dropped on account of her association with it. No attempted investigation was permitted. President rejected the reports on the allegations as contradictory to the accounts given by his daughter.

His eldest son Chim Yon was a freewheeling pleasure-seeker and gambler. While in the army academy, he frequented Hotel Pando to pick up girls and go on the gamble.

He disgraced the honor system of the army academy on numerous occasions. I recommended to President Pak that his son should switch school or go abroad to preserve the integrity of the academy and for his own future.

In one aspect, those issues simply involved his children. But there is no doubt that the outrageous behavior of his children stemmed from the Presidential disregard and contempt for the people.

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

Listed Companies Floating New Debentures to Pay Old Loans

Corporations are accumulating debts in a snowballing manner as they are caught in a vicious circle of borrowing money to pay their loans. In recent years, it has become a common practice for listed companies to issue debentures. Unable to pay all their borrowings with their own funds, those companies are issuing new debentures to redeem their earlier bonds.

According to a disclosure made by the authorities concerned on April 2, the share of bonds issued to redeem the previous loans in the total amount of debts repaid stood at 38.5 percent in 1978, rose to 70 percent in 1979 and is anticipated to reach a record level. The amount of debentures due for repayment by the end of April is 43 billion won, while those floated during the four months of this year to repay them total 58.8 billion won. The new debentures have been issued before the old ones fall due.

The debentures due for repayment totalled 24.5 billion won in 50 loans in 1978, rose sharply in 1979 to 103.5 billion won in 114 loans and will leapfrog to 234.4 billion won in 184 loans this year. Faced with severe fund shortages and the growing difficulty to make both ends meet, companies will have to issue debentures to repay the old loans.

The portion of debentures issued for the repayment of the old loans in the total amount of debentures floated represented 3.4 percent in 1978 and 11.6 percent in 1979. The figure for the first four months of this year is 22.6 percent or 58.8 billion won in 40 loans (the total amount is 260 billion won in 106 issues).

It is normal that debentures are floated to raise necessary funds for investment in new facilities and be repaid with profits from them. Almost all the debentures issued this year carry high interest rates as they are intended to get working capital with a tight-money policy being followed by the government.

At present, corporate bonds have a currency period of two years and bear interest at 30 percent per annum, but with fees charged for the issue of bonds, the actual interest rate is minimum of 32 percent. Flotation of 10 billion won worth bonds with a maturity of two years costs at least 6.4 billion won.

In case of 253 listed companies except for banking and insurance institutions, the funds diverted for servicing the debts in their capital formation accounted for 41 percent in 1978 and rose to 61 percent.

Nominally, all the bonds issued are underwritten by securities firms, but in reality, about 40 percent of the debentures are sold direct by the given company which issues them, while stock companies underwrite the remaining 60 percent, of which 40 percent are trusted with investment companies and agricultural cooperatives' mutual aid funds and 20 percent sold to related companies and customers.

(The Dong-A Ilbo, April 3, 1980)

48% of Assessments Found Miscalculated

Many cases have been reported of unduly overtaxation in various parts of the country. According to a report of April 7 by the Ministry of Finance; for the last five years from April, 1975 when the National Tax Judgement Office was created, the tax review office has handled a total of 7,884 requests from the taxpayers for the review of their tax assessments, involving 104,294 million won, of which 48.1 percent (taxes of 33,355 million won) were ordered returned to the taxpayers. The tax review office rejected 3,924 cases (59,403 million won), with the remaining 326 suits (11,536 million won) pending.

By year, the number of litigations filed is as follows: 1975—372 (7,871 million won); '76—1,454 (21,392 million won); '77—1,548 (17,549 million won); '78—2,559 (20,379 million won); '79—1,556 (27,913 million won); and the first three months of '80—395 (9,190 million won).

In short, every year, the sum involved grows bigger.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, April 8, 1980)

Overseas Factors Dominant Contributor to Inflation

It was learned on April 7 that our country's high inflation was mainly caused by overseas facters like hikes in the prices of petroleum products, showing the senselessness of the government guideline of restricting the wage increase to 15 percent.

According to a report "Analysis of Domestic and Foreign Factors of Inflation in 1979 and 80" compiled by the Bank of Korea and the Federation of Korean Industries, of the increase of 28 percent in wholesale prices this year and that of 23.8 percent last year as determined by the government, 17.9 percentage points were due to overseas facters, namely, 64 percent. The domestic factors such as wage increases accounted for mere 36 percent.

Of the overseas factors, the price increase of petroleum products represented 29.2 percent.

This is a complete reversal of the situation from 1971 to 78 where the overseas factors represented 17.5 percent, while the domestic factors accounted for 82.5 percent.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, April 8, 1980)

Size of Debentures Growing Bigger and Bigger

With each passing month, the size of debentures is becoming larger, a sign of the serious financial difficulty. According to an April 7 survey by the Office of Securities Control, as of that day, a total of 133 loans have been raised, involving a total of 301,420 million won, each loan averaging 2,450 million won.

Last year, 286 loans were issued, amounting to a total of 624,630 million won, each averaging 1,060 million won.

A key reason for such sudden expansion in the size of bonds is: little access to bank loans due to the tight-money policy of the government and exorbitantly high interest rates of private loans.

By size, the debentures of 301,420 million won in 133 loans break down: loans less than 1 billion won—13 loans totalling 7,820 million won, or 2.5 percent; loans between 1 billion won and 3 billion—65 loans amounting to 104.6 billion won, or 34 percent; loans over 3 billion won and less than 5 billion won—24 loans valued at 80 billion won, or 27.5 percent; and loans over 5 billion won—21 loans worth 109 billion won, or 36 percent. A record 7 billion won loan has been issued each of Taerim Industry Co. and Toa Construction Co.

The following is a list of listed companies which have made loans each amounting over 5 billion won:

7 billion won: Taerim Industry Co. and Tonga Construction Co.

5 billion won: Taehan Electric Line, Gold Star Co. (3 loans), Hanil Synthetic Fabrics, Songyong Synthetic Fabrics, Tongyang Beer Brewing, Ilshin Steel, Hanyang Housing, Life Housing, No. 1 Sugar, Taewoo Development. Samho Housing, Chokryong Slate, Sehan Motors, Gold Star Electric Wires, Hyondae Motors and Chungnam Textile.

(The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun, April 8, 1980)

104 Plants Closed in Industrial Zones: 2.7-Fold Rise over Last Year

According to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on April 3, a total of 2,476 companies had their plants in a total of 22 industrial zones of the country as of the end of last February, an increase of 231 over the same period last year, or a rise of 10.3 percent.

Yet, the number of companies at work was 1,669, down 7 percent or 126 from last year's 1,795. The number of those closed was 134, 2.7 times last year's 49.

(The Hanguk Ilbo, April 4, 1980)

Why Confederal Republic of Koryo? (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Koryo rendered great services to the development of human civilization in the domains of science, culture, politics, economy and military.

The world historic significance of Koryo culture can be illustrated by the first use of movable metal type. According to "Miscellany of Tongguk Li Sang Guk-chip" written by Li Kyu Bo, a scholar of Koryo, in 1241, New Edition of Book on Ancient and Present Manners (*Kogumsangjong yemun*) compiled by Choe Yun Ui in 1234 was the first book ever printed with a movable metal type. From this, the movable metal type was presumed to have been invented before 1234, most likely in the 12th century, more than 3 centuries earlier than Germany and 5 centuries earlier than China.

Koryo newly developed the wooden blocks which had advanced since the Silla period. Koryo successfully printed many copies of a Buddhist canon with wooden blocks: during 90 years about 20,000 volumes of the complete collection of Buddhist scriptures were printed over 3 times.

Among them was *Chokchangyong* published by Uichon, a monk of Koryo, which involved 300 volumes of works of Won Ho and Uisang, monks of Koryo.

Paper, writing brush and ink were important export products because of their superior quality. Main importing countries were Sung (China), Japan, Vietnam, Ryukyu, etc..

They were highly prized in the words of a customer "Your brushes and ink were the best in the world."

Su Tung-po, a master writer of Sung, who received the Koryo ink, prized it and said that Koryo ink was better than that made by Li Ting-kuei, most famous in China.

Koryo paper was admired abroad as a paper manufacturing technique of Koryo had long traditions. Koryo can be said one of the developed countries in paper manufacturing technique.

For instance, Yuan Kai of Yuan, who received Koryo paper as a souvenir, reportedly preciously kept it for 7 years. After meeting with famous painter Wang Shu Ming, he asked him to draw a picture on that paper. Yuan Kai himself was said to have written the following poem on the paper:

"The color of the paper is white like snow,
Splendor is clear like a lake in autumn,
The paper has been kept in a box for 7 years,
My wife has treasured it as silk."

The origin of Koryo paper goes back before the 4th century as indicated from the unearthed articles and remains. The paper products were exported to many states in the East. In 610 Tamjin, of Koguryo went to Japan and taught the technique of paper making. Then, the paper manufacturing technique was initiated in Egypt in 900, in Spain in 1150, in France in 1189, in Italy in 1279, in Germany in 1391, in England in 1494 and in Russia in 1564. Since then, they came to use paper instead of those made of herbs or parchment they used before. Paper was introduced in 1960 in the U.S., 1,500 years behind Korea.

It is not true that paper manufacturing art was said to have been invented in Germany and Arabia. Koryo was the first inventor of paper.

Astronomers of Koryo were the first in the world to discover the sunspots. Observation of the sunspots was successively conducted and their systematic records kept.

Firearms, the prototype of modern weapons, were manufactured by Koryo people such as Choe Mu Sun. Tens of kinds of firearms were manufactured, earlier than in France—the most advanced state in Europe in making firearms. Koryo firearms were superior in quality and quantity to those of France.

Articles of handicraft and art objects of Koryo including their porcelains attracted keen attention of foreign states because of their distinctive form and craftsmanship.

Koryo kept its honor as a country of courtesy in the East by preserving good morals and manners.

Koryo inherited the musical achievements of the three kingdoms, comprehensively developed them. The new form included Koryo *ak (music)* Koryo dance and Koryo *kayo* (folksongs). They became the foundations of the national art of Korea as they brilliantly expressed elegant and delicate characteristics.

The record shows that in 1245, about 1,350 musicians performed at a royal party organized by Choe U, Koryo's reputation in the neighboring states was a country of art and of many books. Koryo was also famous in its scenic masterpiece.

A king of Sung once gave an order to Koryo for about 5,000 volumes of books which were not available in China. One poet, who couldn't restrain his longing for the scenic beauty of Koryo, was said to have composed a poem. Its content was: If I were born again, I would like to be born in Koryo and see Mt. Kumgang-san.

When some ruling classes introduced the way of Yuang as a result of the invasion of Yuang, Koryo people, along with the struggle to drive out the aggressive forces, fought the infiltration of foreign culture. They strongly insisted: Koryo had good morals and manners, noble and beautiful national customs, national art and national spirit. Why must we blindly follow the others, by neglecting ours?

Even the ruling circles who once followed Junkyum, in 1300, made public a government order to restore the various customs as before and sweep away the way of Yuang and actively staged a movement against the intrusion of foreign culture.

Though Korea suffered from the repeated invasion of foreign forces, historically, it could firmly keep its own cultural traditions owing to the ancestors' national pride and solid independent spirit.

(To be continued)

Koryo porcelains

"A Bamboo in the Wind"
By Li Jong (1531-?)

Korean Paintings

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (11)

Advanced Architecture, Construction of Towns

(Continued from the previous issue)

Architectural technique of the three-kingdom period attained high degrees. The bravery, aggressiveness and ambition of Koguryo people were well displayed in their architecture.

From its first years, palaces, castles, tumuli, etc. were built in Koguryo. Its people were prominent in the use of stones.

Stones were cut into peculiar forms for use in building strong and magnificent castle walls with artistic quality and high utility. Further, big graves were erected as a reproduction of the terrestrial buildings.

Typical castles in the Koguryo age are Taesongsan Castle in Pyongyang, Changan Castle, Kuknaesong in Tsian (China).

A Korean castle consisted of castle walls and many-storied buildings, in addition to a palace. It was not for the residence of a feudal lord but for safeguarding all its dwellers.

Taesongsan Castle was one of the biggest castles in Korea. The length of its castle walls is 7,218 meters and its area 2,723 square meters.

Each stone of castle took a definite form. Kuknaesong Castle (9 meters high) in Tsian was erected in the beginning of the Koguryo era.

There were original ways of heaping up castle stones before and after the Anno Domini.

The basic part of Ulmildae Fortress on Mt.Namsong Hill in Pyongyang is supposed to have been erected in the Koguryo period. The forms of its stones were similar to those of Kuknaesong Castle.

The stone size of Ulmildae became progressively smaller in its upper part. Bottom stones of the castle jotted out a little. One distinctive characteristic of Koguryo fortification was to skillfully use geographical features and the roll of the given mountain.

Fine arts of Koguryo found their way into tomb murals as typified by the Changgun mound built between the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century.

This mound is made of fixed-shaped granite blocks in a stairs-like way. The form of this mound was a trapezoid with 7 stairs. (See the photo) One side of the bottom of the mound was 29.34 meters in length (one side of the uppermost part 13.63 meters length). The height of the mound is 13 meters. The mound was the biggest stone tomb in Asia. The solidly built mound has remained in its original state for 1,500 years as its stones were piled up as in gear.

Koguryo achieved high levels in town construction.

Around 552-586, Changan Castle was built. It included Chung district, Waesong district and Pyonchon district of present Pyongyang. Towns were built in a check pattern. Roads were reinforced with pebbles with 14 meters wide.

Knowledge of mathematics and dynamics were manifested in the construction of palaces, official buildings and temples.

Noticable is a curbed roof line. The picture of a tiled roof painted on the wall of the Ssangyoung mound (the later period of Koguryo) is identical with these of Pupyok lookout in Pyongyang and Nandaemun gate in Kyesong.

They have peculiar curbes, to add to their beauty and accelerate the flowing of rain dropped on the roof.

A numerical value of this curbed line conforms to a reasonable numerical value sought in modern physics.

In Paekche, by introducing architectural knowhow from Koguryo, attained noticiable development.

A good case is that of a five-storied pagoda of the Chongrim Temple of Puyo, which is still extant.

The developed architecture of Paekche had an influence upon the architecture of Japan.

In 658, Taeryangmitae, an architect of Paekche migrated to Japan with many technicians and instructed the architecture of grand buildings (recorded in *Nihon Shoki*, the Chronicles of Ancient Japan).

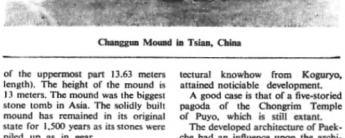
It is well-known that world-famous Horyuji Temple in Nara, Japan, was built by such Korean migrants.

Silla, hailing from Chinguk, introduced the advanced architecture from Koguryo, Paekche and Kaya and rapidly improved its own technique.

In 101, Silla already completed the Wolson Castle, with its whole length of 1,700 meters.

In 566, a grand hall of the Hwangryong Temple with floor space of 900 square meters. In 645, a nine-storied pagoda of the Punhwan Temple about 80 meters in height was built.

Further, in the 7th century, Chomsongdae, observatory of Silla, was erected, which has faces of complicated center partition and law of successive diminution. (To be continued.)



Changgun Mound in Tsian, China

Short Story:

Happiness (10)

By Sok Yun Ki

(Continued from the previous issue)

This was all he said about the four years—the difficult four years, of which I knew so well. He wanted to talk about Sung Jae and Ok Ju. Of course I knew him; he was not a bragging type. I had often heard that my colleagues had a lot of trouble with him when they pestered him for some information on his work. He would tell them there was little to be said. So they sometimes asked me to help them, knowing Hyong Jin was close to me.

Yet, we could report on his researches sufficient enough to give a general picture to our readers. There were numerous articles about him—how he designed special instruments, how they were made (he had visited factories so often), how he took out his own bone for experiment before he operated on the patients...

Knowing his turn of mind, I did not coax him to tell me more about those difficult years. I let him talk about Sung Jae's operations. He described it:

Stories about operations are never entertaining, and his case was one of the worst—after all, here was a very serious case. Figuratively speaking, his was a house without a pillar! The operation took almost the whole day. A dozen or so people were assigned to it. Of course, the whole hospital's attention was focused on it.

Before the operation the entire hospital staff read together the story of "The Surgeon of the Guerrillas." I must tell you this, too. The county Party chairman who was in Pyongyang on business, called us on the phone to encourage us.

When the appointed hour came, with a heavy sense of responsibility I entered the operation room. Ok Ju was there, and I could sense her eyes following me—those clear, bright eyes, eyes speaking so much. Trying not to look her in her face, I started the operation.

Soon the pus was cleared off, and the pleurae were removed, and the infected part where the cursed Yankee splinter had lodged was exposed. My hands began to tremble because I realized once again I was handling the dear life of a human being, not a house of logs. I had to use the file—the most difficult part was that with one hand I had to press down his back so that I could work the file between the pleurae...

Here I was—as you know I am far from being dexterous—yet I had to perform such a delicate job. (It had taken me almost a year to get acquainted with the operational instruments.)

Now the infected part was cut out, the spine was severed into two, and I could see the ugly piece of the splinter. The white spine nerve appeared and disappeared as the patient breathed. The splinter had to be removed. If the nerve was caught in the splinter, it would be cut and that would be the end of everything. Suddenly a fear seized me. From the appearance I could not tell whether or not the splinter had eaten into the nerve. Even if not, the danger was still there: It might snap while I was trying to remove the splinter. For ten years Sung Jae had not been able to use his lower limbs, but it was yet to be determined if it was from the pus or from the splinter.

Suddenly the patient's breathing became heavy! It meant things were getting more urgent. His life was hanging by that white string—the nerve. This is the philosophical subject the human mind has debated for some twenty centuries—whether the material comes first or the spirit. I became desperate, and I cried out in my mind.

"What shall I do, Comrade Premier?"

Now the wind hissed with a greater force over the river. And the sky looked as if it would pour down at any minute. My friend kept talking seeming not to notice.

The penetrating voice of the Premier who had given shivers to the Japanese imperialists echoed in my heart.

"Have trust in man and love man!"

Yes, I put trust in Sung Jae's will-power. His steel-like spirit inspired me.

The operation room was tenseness itself. The anaesthetist administered more ether, and the patient's breathing became even again. In a decided manner, I took hold of the ugly piece and removed it from Sung Jae's spine. Would you believe me if I tell you that I saw the distorted, ugly faces of Wall Streeters in that piece of metal? I wish you could have some idea what a sense of triumph I felt when I picked up the piece with my pincers. I cried out to myself: "Thanks Premier!"

To our great relief, Sung Jae's spine was all right. I guess Sung Jae was simply too much for a Yankee bullet! Greatly agitated but calmly and with minute accuracy I put a piece of sponge "bone" in its place. While this was going on, I knew all the time Ok Ju's eyes were on me. As for her part in the operation, she was as efficient an assistant as a surgeon could hope to have. Yet, I could tell the operation was overtaxing her heart. She looked haggard and almost aged, which pained me very much.

After the operation we stayed up four nights. Nobody wanted—they could not even if they had wanted—to take a rest before they knew the outcome of the difficult operation. Yet, I could not bring myself to walk into his room and find out how the patient was doing. I was afraid in a way. I kept to my office and they were to let me know right away if there was any "change." Ok Ju stayed with him in the ward. She, of course, was as anxious and uneasy as I was, if not more.

It was the fourth night. I sat at my desk staring into space, yet I was all ears. If there were any footsteps in the hallway I leaped up and reached for the stethoscope. Heaven knows how many times I had repeated that. But everytime the footsteps either passed by my door or disappeared short of it. What a relief I felt then!

The night was getting quite late. The stillness of the hallway was shattered suddenly. It sounded like someone was almost running down the corridor. Again I jumped to my feet as if shot up by a spring. The footsteps became louder. I hoped they would disappear in some other direction, but they were coming toward me, I could tell. I knew, it was Ok Ju rushing to me.

Sure enough the door of my room flew open; Ok Ju stood there a moment without saying anything. When she did speak, her words were almost incoherent: "Doctor, they are moving, moving!" I guess I was not exactly alert either. Both of us raced down the corridor to Sung Jae's room. And she kept repeating: "They are moving!"

Standing by Sung Jae's bed, I saw what Ok Ju had meant. His toes that had been immobilized nearly ten years were moving! Words failed me.

We all had hoped this would happen, but when it did happen, the impact was too great to bear. Was I to laugh or cry?

Ok Ju, by now well-composed again, stepped forward to stand by me and said in a whisper: "Thanks, Doctor!"

I turned my eyes to her—I almost took her for Kyong Suk again! Her eyes were filled with tears. That was the first and last tears that I saw in her eyes. I realized then what it meant, the moving of Sung Jae's toes. And there was a lump in my throat, too. So hurriedly I ran out of the patient's room.

My friend breathed heavily now as if he had just come out of Sung Jae's room. Then, he noticed where we were. Laughing heartily he said.

Look, where we are! Looks like it's going to pour down, too. At any rate, my story is finished. But I must add this. After that I saw Ok Ju helping her husband to stand on his feet again. How merry her laughter sounded. How cheerful and peaceful she looked! She was free from all worries. I thought nature was extremely prejudiced to her to endow her with such beauty. In her I saw all the noble features of a Korean woman.

Before long Sung Jae walked out of the hospital toward happiness and Communism. Yes, he walked out of the hospital!

Last autumn they were formally married. They had set the date convenient for the county Party chairman and me, who had to be in Pyongyang to attend the Party Congress. But, to my regret, there was a meeting after the Congress at which I had to be present. It was a conference of the Academy. So I was unable to see their wedding, but I sent them a long message—a most sincere message.

I hear the county Party chairman was quite excited that day. You know he is a serious man, but he sang a few songs and even danced to one or two tunes! They say his eyes were moist the whole time.

Sung Jae was given a new assignment and he and Ok Ju left the town. They sent me their wedding picture and I sent them ours, for which they wrote a long letter—I suppose that kind of letter is what we call a letter from the heart.

Now Sung Jae is in a mine. For the advancement of the extraction industry he has gone down in the pit. The ore he mined will feed our industry, and our industry will enrich our life!

I can almost say now this is all I wanted.

When you were reporting on the completion of this Okryu Bridge, I was preparing my instruments for the operation. When you wrote about the unveiling of the Chollima Statue I wrote the discharge papers for Sung Jae.

And it is for you to write the conclusion.

Since you're interested in it, you'd better know this, too, as well. About my personal affairs, there will be something to tell pretty soon. So you don't need to worry about it any longer. It seems the county Party chairman did a lot of propaganda work on my behalf. Believe me, there have been a lot of possibilities.

But somehow I am a sort of bystander and the county Party chairman is doing all the talking, and he is turning down one after another. He is quite hard to please, too. I hear there is a best one, but he is not sure yet! At any rate, the matter may be settled pretty soon. So you'd better start looking for a nice present, eh?

In the distance, the Chollima Statue on Mansudae Hill was silhouetted against the dark sky—the image of Chollima dashing at lightning speed. Once more, I looked at my friend, a truly ordinary man of this era! Big drops began to come down. "Here she comes!" with these words he started off in long strides, just like a school boy.

Standing there in the rain, I watched him heading for the house. The early spring shower quickly turned into a downpour. As if to wash away my hazy thoughts, it poured down on the dust covered shoes, and on the head filled with earthly thoughts.

January, 1963

(Concluded)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Mar. 11

* A Chinese government trade delegation headed by Chen Jie, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the People's Republic of China arrived in Pyongyang.

Mar.14

* A protocol on commodity delivery for 1980 between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang.

* Mathieu Kerekou, President of Benin, met DPRK ambassador to his country Son Chang Su.

The president expressed the belief that the Korean people would reunify their country with their united strength in accordance with the policy of President Kim Il Sung for national reunification.

Firm is the active support of the party government and people of Benin to the Korean people struggling for national reunification, he said.

* Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, met Kang Su Myong, ambassador of the DPRK to Mozambique.

Saying that there is no change in the stand of Mozambique supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the president declared unconditional support to the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Mar. 15

* Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, met DPRK ambassador to his country Chong Nam Ho.

Expressing satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relations between Tanzania and Korea, the president expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Mar. 17

* An inaugural meeting of the Korea-Guinea Bissau Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture.

Mar. 18

* Kim Ryong Ha, ambassador of the DPRK to the Syrian Arab Republic, paid a farewell call on Syrian Premier Abdullah Roauf El-Kassem.

Pointing out that the Syrian government and people warmly congratulate the Korean people upon the shining success in economic construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung, the premier expressed the belief that the Korean people would surely emerge victorious in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

He stressed that in the future, too, Syria would recognize only the DPRK.

Mar. 20

* The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Jordan Friendship Association was held in Pyongyang.

Mar. 21

* Mousaa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali, met Kim Man Hyop, ambassador of the DPRK to Mali.

The president stressed that the Malian party, government and people will in the future, too, as in the past, support the policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Mar. 22

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Secretary of the CPC of the DPRK, left Pyongyang to attend the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Mar. 24

* A Polish government trade delegation headed by Gwiazda Wyadysyaw, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang.

* Prof. and Dr. Hoeft Herbert of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Technological College of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang.

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments for 1980 between the governments of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 25

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Ju left Pyongyang for China.

Mar. 27

* A delegation of the Korean Students Committee left Pyongyang to attend an economic seminar of Asian students scheduled in Iraq. (KCNA)

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